

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 23RD, 1898.

NUMBER 34

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Hawaiian Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery

Cons.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Cons.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Grain Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 19 de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

GUANABARA & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

27, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees

Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)
BAVARIA BEER from the
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.
Price: 120000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also c. Messrs.

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),
RODENBURG & Co. " "

GEORGE KLINGENBERG, Dertmold (Lithographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC.
Provision Merchant.
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1
LATE PALACE SQUARE
RIO DE JANEIRO

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1851.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

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Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1.ª de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

123, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,

and General Commission Merchant.

: Receives Consignments

P. O. Box No. 68

THE HALLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With special machinery to insure the most perfect
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

James Macdonough, President.

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THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU
& GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best quality, in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PELLER & Co.,

Bordeaux.

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 38.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St., London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegra. Ad. Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways water and gas works, bridges and all other works. Sells and imports machinery and materials for agriculture or any other branch of industry. Imports merchandise of any and every description, constructs ships, launches, lighters, boats, etc., etc., exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.,

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Rio de Janeiro.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.

Pr mpt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.

effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Beira, Solas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Insurance.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,067 of March 23th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an insurance policy for the Atchafon Torocá and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$7,850,000.00, having received the respective premium amounting to \$469,000.00 (\$8,319).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital.....£1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund....£ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital.....£2,000,000

Accumulated Funds....£8,350,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 3, Rua da Candelaria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed).....£2,127,500

Reserve fund.....£76,385

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 30, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital.....£1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund....£1,328,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896.....£12,984,512

Authorized Capital.....£ 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital.....£ 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1824

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000

This Company is prepared to write large lines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

Apply to H. David de Sanson.

General agent.

RUA OUVIDOR, 45

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8 p. m., returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambor and Laranjeira:

Central Railway (São Paulo express to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination).

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Onro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8 p. m., connecting with all branches along the main line (Linha do Cruzeiro) of that rail way.

Intermediate trains leave at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Juiz de Fora.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Camarão, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:30 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Baren leaves the Petropolis at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mont. Possessor train leaves S. Paulo, Xavé station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 5:35 p. m. on all land route passengers should take the suburban train at the Central Railway station at 5:25 a. m. and 4:50 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis, the Baren train leaves at 4:30 a. m. on Saturdays to connect with the Linha do Cruzeiro at 5 a. m. and 5:35 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the Baren leaves the Petropolis at 7 a. m. and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Baren leaves the Petropolis at 4:30 a. m. daily and at 4 p. m. on Saturdays to connect with the Linha do Cruzeiro at 5 a. m. and 5:35 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the Baren leaves the Petropolis at 7 a. m. and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave S. Paulo, Cosme Velho, Laranjeira, at 8 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

On Saturdays and holidays the Baren leaves at 8 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning at 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the Baren leaves at 8 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning at 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

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CENTRAL OF BRAZIL (State) RAILWAY

Tenders are invited for the supply of 120,000 tons of Coal during the year 1899.

By order of the Administration, hereby notify that at 1 p. m. on the 2nd October next tenders will be received for the supply of 120,000 tons of first-class coal for the consumption of this railway the coming year.

Every proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit for the sum of Rs. 5,000.00, to be previously effected in the Treasury of the Railway as guarantee of good faith of the tenderer, which deposit will revert to the coffers of the Railway in case of refusal to sign the contract if adjudicated.

Tenders should be presented in the office of the day and hour indicated, properly closed and written in black ink, duly stamped, dated and signed, to be opened and examined in the presence of the parties interested.

The latest of the contract will be as follows:

The contractors undertake to furnish coal of first quality and in accordance with the stipulated conditions, newly extracted from Catilil mines, or from others of equal quality, added three per cent, producing not more than 10,000 lbs. of ash and containing not more than 10,000 lbs. of sulphur. The heating power must be not less than eight thousand one hundred (8,100) calories per gramme, measured by Thompson's calorimeter, all of which must be certified by analyses and experiments to be realized by the Administration of the Railway, or by anyone it may nominate for that object.

The coal that, duly analyzed and examined, should not satisfy the conditions of the preceding clause will be rejected and immediately replaced by contractor with other of proper quality, in order that the Railway may not run short of supplies, in which case it will be purchased in the market, all differences, in more being an account of the contractor, in addition to the fines they may have incurred.

The coal must be delivered in large lumps, not more than five per cent of small coal, 20 cubic inches in size, being admitted.

The price of the coal, the Administration may consider most convenient.

The quantity of small coal at each delivery, resulting greater than that agreed on the coal will be added, on account of the contractor, and the quantity of pieces less than thirty cubic inches in size shall be reduced to the proportion agreed on.

The coal may be delivered as may be agreed either alongside the vessel, or alongside the pier or wharf of the station, or at the station, and the contractor, in responding to the rate of ten thousand (10,000) tons per month, not exceeding on any particular day the amount of five thousand (5,000) tons, and with the express stipulation in the respective charter parties that discharge per working day cannot exceed 200 tons, and that the contractor, in the first instance, shall deliver the coal from the pier or wharf, and thence to the waggon or deposit on shore will be made at the contractor's expense. The price of the coal, in the case of the contractor, will be effected by the Administration of the Railway, and the contractor, in the case of the Administration, will be effected by the Administration of the Railway, and the contractor, in the case of the Administration, will be effected by the Administration of the Railway.

The price will be considered to refer to the English ton of 2,240 lbs., and the contractor, in the case of the Administration, will be effected by the Administration of the Railway, and the contractor, in the case of the Administration, will be effected by the Administration of the Railway.

In case of a strike amongst the miners of the mines that supply the coal at the port of Cardiff, the contractor will be obliged to continue to supply coal, and the quality of the coal in this case to be equal to the best used on the English Railways.

All payments will be made at the Treasury of the Railway in National Money, currency within the period of eight days after delivery of each cargo, and will be effected by the Administration of the Railway, and the contractor, in the case of the Administration, will be effected by the Administration of the Railway.

Delivery will commence in the first fortnight of the month of January 1899 and end in December of the same year.

The Administration of the railway will preserve the right to increase or decrease the quantity to be furnished monthly up to twenty per cent, with fifty days previous notice to the contractors.

The contractors in guarantee of execution of their contract will, on signature of the contract, deposit in the Treasury of the Railway the sum of forty thousand (40,000) dollars, or its equivalent in gold, to be applied to any fine in which they may incur, being, moreover, obliged to make good this sum every time that it suffers a reduction in amount. This deposit may be deposited, or substituted by Government bonds duly registered. Deposits in money will carry no interest.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors, to observe any of the clauses of this contract, the Administration of the Railway will be empowered to make use of the amount of two to twenty per cent of the deposit, in proportion to the gravity of the offence.

The supervision of delivery for more than one month, or any attempt to supply an article of inferior quality will be sufficient authorisation for the Administration of the Railway to rescind the contract and forfeit by the contractor of the sum deposited, stipulated in clause X, which will then revert to the coffers of the Railway.

From the acts and decisions of the Administration of the Railway the contractors will have the recourse of appeal to the Minister of Industry, Railways and Public Works only.

Office of the Secretary of the Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil.

24th August 1898

Manoel Fernandes Figueira.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The May receipts of the Chilean state railways were \$1,153,236.82, and the expenditure \$973,874.60, showing a surplus of \$179,362.22. The surplus in the same month of last year was only \$8,949.87.

It now appears that Burras Arana has not been removed from the honorary commission. He says the work which the commissioners will now do will be to define the points of difference and that the question can be at once referred to arbitration.

It is interesting to note that the recent Chilean *moneda*, while suspending all actions for the recovery of money for a period of thirty days, expressly excepted government and municipal taxes. It would seem, therefore, that the final destruction of the *moneda* will arrest the coming of the tax-gatherer.

A Santiago telegram of the 17th says that a publication hostile to Moreno, the Argentine commissioner, has appeared there which seeks to incite the people to make a hostile manifestation on his arrival. The host of his arrival at Santiago was not irreproachable, however, and Sr. Moreno was permitted to enter the city at 11 p. m. on the 17th without encountering a demonstration.

Starting events have followed each other with rapidity. A crusade against the Bank of Chile by the anti-conventionists culminated in a run on that institution and the other banks on the 6th instant, and the government came to their assistance, in the only form it was able to do, by granting them permission to close their door for four working days. On the 11th instant of congress of a sweeping kind was promulgated. By this act a general suspension of payments, actions for the recovery of debts and of obligations of all kinds was decreed for thirty days. During this interval it is hoped that congress will be able to devise means to rescue the country from its present anomalous position. Nevertheless, up to the present the chamber of deputies, to which a government bill was presented, has done little else but indulge in empty demonstrations. The greatest confusion it is possible to imagine prevails on the subject both in and out of congress; the only thing clear being that, in some form or another, the country is in for an issue of paper. It will depend on the nature of the guarantee of this paper whether the gold actually in the country will remain or be taken. Unfortunately, owing to the penchant of Chilean statesmen and politicians to close their shops and factories, and to the new tinkering with all currency measures, the new issue of paper, in whatever shape it may come, will most likely be looked at askance. Owing to the extraordinary circumstances in which the country is placed business transactions are out of the question. The banks are paying drafts to their depositors, in many cases not sufficient for necessary expenses. Employers of labour are compelled to close their shops and factories, and to recall several thousands of workmen are out of employment.—*Chilian Times*, July 20.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Captain Delonze, who is going round the provinces farming Italian legions, says that in the colonies in Santa Fé and San Francisco he has between four and five thousand recruits all of whom have served in the Italian army. Up to the present it is stated, more than forty thousand men have been recruited in the provinces for enrolment and this number will certainly form a strong reserve for Argentina should she at any time be drawn into an international war. We must, however, believe that the Argentine government will allow them to be formed into an army corps commanded by foreign officers.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

[And we, for our part, find it very difficult to believe that the Argentine government can be so short-sighted as to permit even a propaganda of this kind. Even the enrolment of 45,000 Italians, who have already seen military service, constitutes a possible danger in no slight gravity. Should a question arise between the Argentine government and the Italian colonists, it is not difficult to imagine a very serious resistance from such an organisation.—*Bols News*].

Further news from the River Plate shows that the amount of business which imports at Buenos Ayres, Rosario and Montevideo expert to transit with exporters and manufacturers in this country during the balance of the year will be much more extensive than during previous seasons. A traveler for a coal manufacturing concern who has been there for more than five months, gives in his last report: "The efforts being made by half a dozen New York firms to increase their trade here (Buenos Aires), are excellent, and in their respective branches they have obtained sufficient orders to compensate them and establish a demand for their wares. There is considerable electrical railway building under way and the bulk of the orders for the equipment and machinery is going to the States. In iron and steel manufactured materials I have been told that the Americans are meeting the demand quite satisfactorily as to prices, with the exception of sheet iron. Considerable iron pipe is required in this district, but competition is keen, and a British firm carrying a stock here has interfered with some large orders going our way." The writer of the above represents a large firm manufacturing hardware specialties, who control three large works and do a direct export business to every part of the world. They are also interested in machinery and iron goods, doing an extensive export trade. The steamer *Bellona*, which has just sailed for River Plate ports, took \$32,400 worth of material, upwards of \$12,000 in electrical machinery and \$7,000 in small size boilers. Merchants interested in the Argentine trade said yesterday that the demands for manufactured articles are showing a decided increase, though in some cases the quantities called for are small it shows that they are true on the whole, that the competition in prices with those of Europe, but the importers are not satisfied as to the quality, and therefore order in safe quantities.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, July 12.

The tongue is divided into three regions of taste, each of which has its own special function. The tip of the tongue is chiefly sensible to pungent and acid tastes, the middle portion to sweets or bitters, while the back is confined entirely to the flavors of roast meats, butter, oils and rich and fatty substances.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... 750,000
 Reserve fund..... 650,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA.

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PILOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUKOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. Moit & Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,
 nachf., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Grunet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRAZILIANISCHER BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Café 108)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Café 510) (Café 155)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool, District Banking Company Limited, London
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London
 Wm. Braml's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
 Helme & Co., Paris
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris
 De Neufville & Co., Paris
 Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Açores and correspondents in all other countries.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Thiel,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 19th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £1,500,000
 Realized do..... 900,000
 Reserve fund..... 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buzão
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Magdalena and Paysandé.

DRAW'S ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.-LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas-PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and Agencias-PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.-NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago-CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... 500,000
 Reserve fund..... 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches in:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, PARAIBA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AIRES and ROSARIO.

Agencies in Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on Head Office in London

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Ruesli & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE
 Head Office: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies:
 Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies:
 Helme & Co., Paris
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris
 Périer Mercet & Co., Paris
 LONDON
 Union Bank of London, Limited
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Lazard Brothers & Co.
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.
 A. Rutter & Sons

(Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin, and branches)
 Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and branches
 Schlesier Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg
 Credit für Handel, Bremen, Hamburg
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg
 L. Helms & Söhne, Hamburg
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon
 ITALY
 Banca Commerciale Italiana (Genova)
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly,

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 25000, 5 dozen boxes for 125000 and One dozen boxes for 205000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
 Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital, Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund, Rs. 19,537,044\$811
 Profits in suspense, Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

THE FINANCE REPORT.

(Continued from our last)

The discussion of the coffee production and consumption which is found in the report of the minister of finance might very well have been left to a special report. It is of interest in this place only so far as coffee exercises an influence on exchange. It is to be regretted that the government does not furnish us with full and accurate information in regard to all its exports, not only for the use of commercial houses, but also for the use of its financial secretaries. Such a report would be most useful in the preparation of the annual budgets.

Under the title of "Divida Activa" we are informed that the debt owing us by Uruguay has been increased by the amount of interest (399,738\$467) accrued last year, the total debt now reaching 23,078,386\$559. The debt owing by Paraguay stands at 135,718\$808. At home, the states of Bahia and Pernambuco figure as debtors for a very considerable sum, the former owing the national treasury £1,299,903, and the latter £630,750, the equivalent in currency for both being given as 25,775,348\$859. These debts were incurred on account of the two S. Francisco railways, the national treasury having paid the 2 per cent guarantee which fell to these states under the original contract.

During the past year the foreign funded debt was reduced by the redemption of bonds to a value of £564,400, which left the total of this debt at £3,697,300 on the 31st December. No mention is made, in this connection, of the issue of £2,000,000 of treasury bills in London, the greater part of which is still unpaid. The remittances abroad during the year ending 31st March last amounted to £2,518,808 14s 3d and 12,406,080 francs, which represented an aggregate of 94,395,447\$165 in currency.

The internal *apólice* debt was increased during the year by 1,924,600\$, the total being 491,468,100\$ on 31st March last. This debt includes:

5%, *apólices* currency..... 366,693,500\$000
 4%, " gold..... 119,600\$000
 4%, " gold..... 124,655,000\$000

The internal funded debt was reduced by only 197,500\$000 during the year. The amounts outstanding of these stocks and loans on 31st March last were as follows:

Apólices, as above..... 491,468,100\$000
 Loan 1863, 6% gold..... 11,524,500\$000
 Loan 1879, 4 1/2% gold..... 21,679,000\$000
 Loan 1889, 4% gold..... 109,694,000\$000

(Of this last loan only 18,350,000\$000 are in circulation, the balance being on deposit on account of bank issues.)

The floating debt of the treasury consists of various items which require no

special mention. The items are as follows:

Debt anterior to 1827.....	22,176\$975
Debt of states, entered.....	135,994\$160
Idem not entered.....	148,765\$260
Treasury bills (5th May).....	21,027,500\$000
Property of deceased and absent persons.....	3,713,884\$861
Monte de Socorro deposits.....	384,178\$026
Public deposits.....	7,046,261\$133
Orphan's fund.....	13,364,831\$610
Savings bank deposits.....	81,499,282\$549
Sumley deposits.....	172,130,167\$420
Paper money: Treasury issues.....	439,614,276\$900
Do. Bank issues.....	315,344,330\$000
Total.....	1,054,431,651\$597

Total indebtedness:

Foreign: £ 1,697,300, or say.....	1,148,180,629\$000
Do. Treasury bills say.....	49,650,000
Internal: Apólices.....	491,468,100
Do. Fund.....	145,957,500
Do. Floating.....	1,054,431,651
Total.....	2,889,987,281

THE MUSICAL AND THE

A feast of classical music was given in a large hall not far from the Cathedral, on Friday evening last. The fact that the proceeds of the evening were to be devoted to the benefit of the Popolus Methodist Church attracted many, and many were also attracted by the fame of the singers whose talents are widely known in Rio, and the prospects of a pleasant *concertation* afterwards. All those who attended were agreeably surprised at the number in which their most sanguine anticipations were surpassed. Mrs. Fierz sang an *aria* from Handel's "Messiah", in a flute-like voice which was highly appreciated as all her efforts are. High of deep her compass mastered all, and her fine ethereal voice rang out musically to great advantage in the fine grained little church with its excellent acoustic properties. Dr. W. B. Hertz sang Gounod's "Aux Priants" with great taste, but his voice was not up to his accustomed standard. Mrs. Emilia C. de N. Almeida played a *haricorde* by Rehnstein with exquisite taste and was the first that was applauded. The reason was that most of the musical males present were deterred from applauding by the associations of the church, where applause is out of place, but none of the succeeding singers had cause to complain of want of applause. Mr. W. H. Storer then sang a song that we recognised as "Angels waited through the skies," in his best manner, his strong tenor tones reminding us strongly of the late Aynsley Cook when singing the "Cujus animam" in Rossini's beautiful "Stabat Mater." He was heartily and deservedly applauded, as he had scored a great success and added to his laurels. But a few minutes later, and his triumph was forgotten. Mlle. Elizabeth John Marlitt commenced to sing a "Tricore" by Gottard. Her voice was sweet and true and trustful as that of a bird, and the whole audience greedily drank in the melody of her notes. Though apparently personally unknown to the majority of her auditors, she swiftly brought all beneath the spell and enchantment of her adorable voice. No note in the gamut of a mezzo-soprano voice was outside her compass and she sang in this, and in the "Non Crede" that followed as easily and as melodiously as ever did Mrs. Osmond on the first concert stages of Europe. A greater treat we have never had in South America, and we hope that before the winter is over we shall have other opportunities of hearing Mlle. Marlitt's magnificent voice raised in these cases of beneficence. Should any of our readers who were not there think our praise extravagant, we refer them to the fact that were there, which included all the American colony on this side of the bay and half the British colony. In our opinion, Mlle. Elizabeth John Marlitt is the "prima donna" of the "divas" of South American artists. We say this reluctantly, for we have hitherto held the opinion that Miss King was running neck and neck with Mrs. Fierz, for the palm, though with different voices as to who should be the sweetest singer in our entertainment. Miss King will, however, retain her great popularity as a sweet singer amongst us and Mrs. Fierz cannot possibly be dispensed with in our concerts. These two ladies are the artistic magnets of our Rio events, but we would like to hear the dulcet tones of Mlle. Marlitt again and again. Sr. Carlos de Carvalho sang a "Chanson Hindou" in a masterly manner accompanied by Mrs. Hertz. His song sounded pleasingly on the ear, but there was something wanting. Sr. Carvalho does not seem to know that the biggest art is the concealment of art. What he lacked was supplied by Miss King whose voice in a Romance of Ponchie rang true and sympathetically, a voice to reach the heart. Sr. Carvalho in his accompaniment to Miss King's song put the touch of *matu* e into his music that he omitted from his voice. Mrs. Fierz was at her best in the duet from Mendelssohn "I waited for the Lord," in which Mr. Stacey with as much judgment as artistic taste and gallantry sang small. Mr. Stacey, too, accompanying the duet on the organ, gave Mrs. Fierz full scope for her fine voice which is at its best in oratorio.

* At the exchange rate of 7 1/2 d.

We would here like to enter a mild protest against the fashion amongst our people of giving preference to foreign music when we have as good music with words in the same tongue. It would have been far more interesting to the audience if selections had been made from oratorios of Sullivan or Purty or Bridge. We thought of knowing something of French and Italian, but did not catch a word, and there must have been others in the same predicament. The music, fine as it was, would have been greatly enhanced had it been welded to English words. From this point of view we congratulate Mrs. Fierz and Mr. Slater on their selection. Two others were practically *l'élève sans maître*, though not by Mendelssohn. Tea was served in the chapel all-earns, and a pleasant *concerto* took place and this was kept up until half past ten.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The *Journal do Commercio* of the 15th published the following spicy letter on the subject of cruelty to animals:

"About two months ago a foreign gentleman, passing through our capital, wrote a letter to *The Rio News* inquiring if there were no Society for the Protection of Animals here, considering the manner in which some animals are treated and showing the inconvenience of carrying hens by their legs and with the head hanging down.

I am told that a Society for the Protection of Animals was founded here some time ago, but if the objects of this society were never realized, there were a great number of persons who became involved in the well-being of some of these unfortunate. If the kind-hearted traveller had gone to Tijuca, a suburb so greatly appreciated by the inhabitants of this capital, he would have had occasion to appreciate the benevolence of the S. Christ-van Company, which has established at a place known as the 'Minda da Tijuca' a hospital for sick, old, and worn-out animals, which have already been in service on other firms. Here they are fully subjected to a rigorous treatment, as follows:

When the trams from the city arrive there, on their way to the terminal point, three or four of these invalids are hitched on to the trams for the purpose of taking moderate exercise, that is from 25 to 30 minutes instead of 10, as they would do when sound. In order to make them move forward, strips of hide are applied to them, and when this is not sufficient, the affectionate *man* who is in charge of them, also make use of the sign-board of the tram, or of some walking-stick graciously furnished by some passenger. Sometimes the animals stop to take breath and the driver to enjoy a few whiffs of a cigar, and then, incredulous as it may appear, there are some wicked passengers who on such occasions complain of the delay in the traffic. These are not, however, because the majority prefer to take a trip of an hour and a half at the most, so that the poor animals can derive some benefit from that methodical treatment to which the company subjects them every day, their benevolence even reaching the point, on many days, of getting off the trams with their families, and setting out on foot for their destination, so that the programme of treatment shall not be altered.

Besides this 'massage,' the rations are limited and only at certain hours, and this practice explains why the greater part of these animals are removed thence, after some months of this treatment, to the island of Sapucaia.

I have forgotten to mention that the mares spoken of above, and who also figure as drivers, have been carefully chosen by the company, after *la intendencia* has done away with some of the best black's chains and boxes which are found in the streets of the city. Some are not so scrupulous in the treatment with which they are charged, because during the nocturnal trips they do not oblige them to go through the whole of the tram returning from a halfway point instead of going to the end, thus failing to make the animals take the necessary exercise.

It is nearly always happens that on these occasions, when are frequent, the passengers remain there hours awaiting the tram to return to the city, and they become greatly vexed, not so much for the delay, but because they know the loss which will result to the animals of that unnecessary exercise of 25 to 30 minutes.

In view of all this, the illustrious traveller should be convinced that we are not so cruel with animals as he has imagined, and that we have a society for their protection."

HIGH ART IN RIO.

An exhibition of pictures of local scenery is on view at No. 1, Travessa de S. Francisco de Paula, in room No. 22 of the old Palácio Lisonense. The exhibitor is Mr. Arthur J. Hunter, and the paintings are the work of Mr. Jeanu Treilher, of the Berlin Academy. The artist has been hard at work during the past twelve months depicting the many beautiful views of sea and land which have captivated the eyes of all who have touched at this port. His skill as a draughtsman is of a high order, his technique as a painter is even finer. He has chosen his hues and shades in most cases with consummate judgment, has worked in his greens and sepia with skillful hand and cultivated taste, and his effects are generally true to nature and pleasing to the eye. There are ten pictures in all, but the day of our visit being dull, they were not seen to the best advantage in a falling light, and no extraordinary interest was given to the scenes by ornamentation. The room was bre

and the frames were of the most modest description. As no catalogue was given, his representative article one for himself. No. 1, he made out to be the Acropolis in Paineiras, a clever study in green representing the lovely foliage of the sub-tropics. No. 2, a view of the Curcaval from Paineiras. The artist evidently enchanted with the views around him seemed to have turned his easel round and painted the view first. Suppose to the first one. Amidst varying shades of green and sepia there is a dash of purple in this which is highly effective as a picture, and a faithful reproduction of the lovely scene. In canvas. 3. Another view of the Acropolis in a forest road. A burst of light through the trees lightens the picture and produces a very pleasing effect. 4. The Acropolis in Silvestre is the *chef d'œuvre* of the collection. In perspective it is faultless, in coloring, true to the original. His art is faithful to the highest canon, as seen close at hand there is nothing but thick dunks of paint, but a few feet away the whole scene is depicted in portraiture to life. As Philias, the sculptor of Athens, had his statue of Venus laughed at when on the ground for its crudeness and banished to the skies for its beauty, when placed on the summit of its 38 foot column, so is Mr. Treilher's art in this instance. He has worked patiently and correctly and well, for the very letters in the trees stand out as testifying details to his talent as an artist and a painter. No. 5 is a Stock in Silvestre with Netherby in the distance. The well known acacia trees there stand out prominently in the middle ground of a sunset scene. The *fatigues* of Copacabana is limited in No. 6, but the standpoint is not a well chosen one in our opinion, as it is taken from the high ground which brings the Sagorahut and Santa Cruz into the background. The water of the little bay, too, is of a deeper ultramarine than we have ever seen it. That the artist can paint scenes as well as landscapes is proved by the pictures Nos. 7, 8, and 9, which give views of the whole bay from the Sagorahut to the Baía (from Netherby). Really, and Bon Viçim respectively. He seems to have forced his style on strange melody of Claude and Turner in these views. He has knifed on his paint in his wave foregrounds in a Turnerian manner, and softened his backgrounds in *la* Claude. The largest picture of the collection, 161 centimetres by 108, we numbered 10, is left to the last. It is evidently best copied from sketches made on the spot, and worked out as a study of light and shade, and cloud and mist effects in the *after*. It represents the Serra dos Orgãos in Petropolis in the rainy season when the clouds are coming back over the hills about 11 a.m. At least that is our view of the subject. If the intended for any other period, the study is missed its aim. The mist between the hills in the middle distance, the clouds in the background, and the glistening haze in the foreground are good in the order in which we have given them. The exhibition will be open for some indefinite time, and lovers of high art would do well to inspect the work of this young German painter.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.—Physician.—Two of your ribs are broken, your right arm is fractured, one of your ears is missing, and three fingers are gone. A Patient.—How is the wheel? A Without a scratch. A Thank heaven! I think of what might have happened! — *Detroit Free Press.*

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67
RIO DE JANEIRO,

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret "Chateau d'Arles," and "Monteferrato" in barrels ready for bottling.

TO LET

Several good rooms by the 1st September, in Rua Senador Vergueiro 48. Apply Crashley & Co., Rua do Ouvidor, 67.

WANTED

Party to represent us here for the sale of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Stock is sold by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us must be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

G. A. CRASHLEY & Co.
Rochester, New York
United States of America.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2-horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will sell cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

HOUSE WANTED.

In Laranjeiras, Cattede or Botafogo, of moderate size (with four or five good sleeping rooms) and possessing garden, good water supply, bath, etc. Apply to "Inquirer," at this office.

TO LET.

A sitting-room and bed-room in the residence of a foreign family, in a very healthy locality. Apply at No. 41, Rua das Neves, Paula Mattos.

REUTER'S-FINANZ-CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficiency of the Panacea recommended by Nestlé and Amara against the distressing sickness and all the other miseries and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results given by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without procuring himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 21st October, a merchant in S. Paulo writes us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the *Panacea* for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London, saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 14th May last, the distinguished physician, Dr. Raimundo Pithy, and as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Padua*, a ship of sea sickness treated with the *Panacea* of Nestlé and Amara, as follows: "In 27 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. Cases of *colic* and *indigestion* for instance, were treated with the same remedy. As to myself, these may be mentioned the case of the *Panacea* Squalor A. A. attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; after use of S. C. first class prescriber from Petropolis to Paris, suffering from indigestion, from indigestion pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking, and the case of S. C. B. as an first class passenger from Rio to Bahia, who was suffering from extraordinary cold and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the others, the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

In view of these results it is hardly surprising, that the best of the best, and the most experienced, *farmacia* the preparations of Nestlé and Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

On the 21st October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mazon, writes us as follows: "I certify that when on board ship of war, I have had occasion to use the *Panacea* of Nestlé and Amara against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."

Capital Federal, Oct. 21st, 1898.—Dr. Henrique Mazon.

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Laramé writes as follows: "On the 17th August, 1898, Mr. J. B. de Miranda. According to long practice, I have the pleasure in sending you today, the enclosed letter, from Mr. Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the *Panacea* Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she had on the recommendation of well known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies usually employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on a shipboard."

I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—R. Amara & Amara.

Miss Richardson's letter runs as follows: "I am writing to you in reply to the arrival of Nestlé and Amara's remedy for sea sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious."

R. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1898, Mr. Paes Leme writes to us as follows: "On 15th October, 1898, my good friend Miranda (a very young man) has used your preparations of Nestlé and Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage. I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the *Panacea* for the same reason, for the business and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers in a gentleman travelling from Santos to Juiz de Fora, and on the 15th of October, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends accompanied. But I have pleasure in confirming it by letters that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many, very young.—R. Amara & Amara."

S. B.—The proprietors of the Panacea remedy Nestlé and Amara have a prospectus in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—to facilitate its use amongst all classes of foreigners.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the elevated beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms, each with a private bath, cold shower and warm baths, disinfectants, in the showers, drinking water filtered by the fastest system, good table service, and, therefore, it is considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular hotel has been completely re-fitted, and the best and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating apparatus.

The apartments have been repaired and repapered throughout, and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and its expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, nothing is missing to be taken to meet the guests of this hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest place in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has acquired that hotel in No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo, in a large and most attractive building acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram cars at all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful hall, and has been entirely re-fitted, suitable for families and children, and well-appointed bathrooms provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially adapted for families, to procure comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens an extensive overlooking the garden.

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Rua do Aqueducto No. 108.

Telephone 3015

It is served every 15 minutes by the electric tramcars from the town leaving the Largo de Górcio close to the doors of this hotel and Sylvestre. This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forest and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, harbor and high seas is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Pure air, superlative bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

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This first class establishment, situated in the pleasant and healthy suburb of S. Clemente, will shortly be reopened, under the best conditions of hygienic cleanliness, management and good order. Through its unsurpassed position in a large estate, for its abundance of water and excellent air, for its magnificent views all perfectly conditioned, and for the special service adopted, it is recommended to all persons of good taste, both families and teachers who desire pleasant and healthy residence of convenience. Information may be obtained of the proprietors of the establishment itself.



Not the Trade mark.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

ATG. 16.—Telegrams announce the fact that Manila surrendered on the 13th inst. after a bombardment by the Americans which lasted two hours. The bombardment was principally directed against the outer lines, and on being called upon to surrender at discretion General Jankenes, who succeeded General Augustin as governor of the Philippines, did so to avoid useless bloodshed against a superior foe. The Americans at once occupied the city, and refused admission to the Tagalos, who were furious at the denial. General Augustin had previously left Manila on board the German warship *Kaiserin Augusta* and reported at Hong Kong that the bombardment commenced soon after that ship had weighed anchor. He throws all the responsibility for the surrender on General Jankenes.

Preparations on an extensive scale are being made in New York for the reception of the victuals s'mon. The day of their arrival is to be declared a national holiday. A great naval review is to be held, and the vessels illuminated at night. Admiral Sampson's men will be paraded before the tomb of General Grant and will fire a *feu de joie*.

After murdering his wife, the father of James Corbett, the well known boxer, committed suicide.

The government has re-nominated Admiral Sampson and General Wad and Butler to form the Cuban commission, and Commodore Schley and General Banks and Gordon to form the Puerto Rican committee.

Forty thousand volunteers will be at once disbanded.

ATG. 17.—The cabinet is showing great pleasure at the news of the surrender of Manila, which will simplify the work of the peace commissioners.

The dismissal of General Augustin is a blow in Washington to have been brought about through German influence.

The Spanish losses in the bombardment of Manila are said to be 300 killed and 150 wounded. The American loss was 8 killed and 34 wounded. 7,000 prisoners were made.

ATG. 18.—General Wood having previously prohibited the Cuban troops to enter St. Juan in order to restore tranquillity promptly, the Cubans are said to have taken offence and the rumors are current that 13,000 of them will force an entry on or about the 25th inst.

Colonel John Hay, the U. S. ambassador in London, has accepted the office of secretary of state vacated by Mr. Day, who goes to Paris as special commissioner in connection with the peace negotiations. The appointment of the distinguished diplomat and litterateur has given general satisfaction, and his great sympathy towards Great Britain is expected to be a powerful factor in bringing about the Anglo-American alliance. (In another column, we give a characteristic specimen of Col. Hay's writing.)

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador in Washington, presented to President McKinley the congratulations of the British government on the re-establishment of peace. The American press is unanimously in favor of annexing the Philippines (Good! That is as it should be).

Spain.

ATG. 16.—Marshall Blanco has issued a proclamation in the *Gaceta* of Havana, in which he states that as the Spanish government has determined on peace, while he has opposed peace, he has no other resource than to resign in his position as a plain general of Cuba. The island could have been easily specified in his opinion it was not for the intervention of outsiders and ambitious men who were the implacable enemies of the Spanish race, and declared the most unjust war on Spain that is recorded in the pages of history. He wound up by counselling all to aid the government by maintaining calmness, though he could not, owing to his antecedents and convictions, remain in office.

On the day after the cessation of hostilities the steamer hired by the *Nova York Herald* put into Havana harbor, and one of the correspondents tried to interview Marshal Blanco. The marshal refused to receive him, and the local authorities compelled the correspondent to retire as his presence might provoke the people and they could not guarantee his life.

Sr. Sagasta has refused to accept the resignations of the general in Havana. (Right, Sr. Sagasta. They are the well paid servants of the state, and should be compelled to do their duty in face as the only way in victory. The private soldier is not allowed by his officers to resign when he w'sies, and his officers should set him the right example. It is time for the generals to resign when the government calls for their resignation. The ruin of Latin countries has been going too much liberty to their military rulers, who should be held down by the articles of war as in all well-governed states. Bad servants always make bad masters. Marshal Blanco and his officers should be held to their posts to the bitter end, and if they desert their posts should be tried by court-martial. Admiral Hyug was shot for less.)

Admiral Cervera (whose gallantry in the incident of Lieut. Hobson and the crew of the "Merrimack" touched the hearts of the American people and softened the rigors of war to Spain) has been authorized to freight ships for Spain's account to transport the prisoners of war to Spain.

The cabinet of Sr. Sagasta is reported to be anxious to resign, but they have been induced to remain until the Cortes have been called

together. (Lincoln said it was bad policy to swap horses crossing a stream, and Spain is not yet out of the mire.)

General Augustin is to be tried by court-martial on his arrival in Spain.

The Spanish government has decided to have all the prisoners of war brought to Spain on foreign ships flying the Spanish flag.

ATG. 17.—The surrender of Manila before the signing of the protocol has been officially confirmed, and also that General Augustin had been dismissed from his post prior to the surrender.

The government is using every effort to secure the return of the Spanish prisoners, owing to the high and increasing rate of mortality amongst them.

Great Britain.

ATG. 17.—The Anglo-Egyptian troops commenced their advance yesterday from Albara to Kartoum.

There have been several cases of sunstroke in London owing to the excessive heat which has lately been prevalent.

Published telegrams from Santiago de Cuba say that the mortality of the Spanish troops has attained horrible proportions. It being found impossible to bury them all in time, the bodies are piled in hundreds and burnt.

Russia.

ATG. 17.—The Russian government is watching with great disfavor an attempt on the part of Great Britain to establish a protectorate over the southern part of Amhar from Bibel-Mandeb to the Omani territory, as this would immeasurably strengthen British power in India.

A powerful Russian ship of war is to be permanently stationed at Hong Kong.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

NINTH ANNUAL SPORTS MEETING.

August 14th was a red-letter day for the S. A. C. and the committee of the club may congratulate themselves on carrying out the most successful sports meeting ever held in Santos.

During the week preceding the date of the sports there were grave misgivings regarding the weather, and when on the Tuesday a south-wester spring-up and rain appeared, our sportsmen friend, predicted a bad day for the club. Happily they were disappointed and a more perfect day for a sports meeting could not have been desired—low tide, wide hard beach, a gentle breeze, with little sun, and a large gathering all helped to make the meeting a success.

As early as 7 a.m. the energetic members of the club were hard at work measuring out the course, putting up flags and erecting tents for the accommodation of the members and visitors, and by 10 a.m. all was ready and the beach at the Baupreço presented a very pretty aspect being gay with flags of all nations, the bright colors of the club standing out conspicuously.

The gathering was a very large one and included all the elite of Santos. Amongst those present we noticed, Mr. and Mrs. Perman and Miss Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. A. Peixoto, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Biddeman, Mr. and Mrs. Shennier, Mr. and Mrs. Gouldin, Mr. and Mrs. Lycombe, Miss Austin, Mr. and Mrs. John Holden Ford and Miss Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Cross, Miss Fitzhugh, Mr. George Waeny and Miss Waeny, Mr. and Mrs. Hummell, and Mrs. R. O. Broad, Mr. and Mrs. Desaulde, Misses Rooha, Mr. Triand, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wright, Misses Von Sydow, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Martins and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. Crompton, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Dr. Pontes, Mr. and Mrs. John Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Officers of the "Ebro," Mr. Woltje, Mr. and Mrs. Agstein, Mr. and Mrs. Cater, Mr. and Mrs. Rigg, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Keahlan and Miss Seibert, Dr. and Mrs. Isidoro Campos, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss Derby, Mr. Joel, Capt. Smith, Mrs. W. T. Wright, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. Reipert, Mr. T. Simon, Consul Nordby, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Woodhouse, and very many more whose names fall at the moment.

We were exceedingly sorry to see so few of our Paulista friends present this year. Although we kept a good look out for them, we could count only five. They were Mr. and Mrs. H. Broad, Mr. Nobiling, Mr. Knight and Mr. Ennes.

During the afternoon, tea and cake were provided by the ladies, being served in the club's new tea-service at Mr. Ellis's house a few yards from the winning post. It is not necessary to say how grateful were the tired competitors and committee men for this boon, and how very much they all appreciated the thoughtfulness and kindness of the several ladies who presided at the tea table.

Functionally at 5 minutes to twelve the bell was rung for the first event, throwing the cricket ball. Five men came to the scratch. Stock was the winner, with Burgos second. Distance 72 yards 10 inches.

The 2nd event, 100 yards flat race was won by E. R. Cooke, who beat Vieira by about a yard, his time being 11 4/5 seconds.

In the long jump, which followed, E. Knight came in first with A. Richards second, the winning distance being 17 feet 2 inches.

Putting the weight (16 lbs.) resulted in C. G. Vieira first and A. C. Wilson second. Distance 30 ft. 6 1/2 inches. This event was very poorly contested.

The 5th event was the 120 yards challenge cup. This was the principal race of the day

and caused a great deal of excitement. Cooke had beaten Vieira in the hundred yards earlier in the day and it was thought that he might win the cup, but Vieira who got away well at the start led all the way and won easily by about three yards. Cooke was second and Woodhouse third. The cup now becomes the absolute property of Vieira, this being the second time he has won it in succession.

He took immense trouble to get himself into condition for the event. We might remark that the committee is now looking for another generous friend to come forward with another challenge cup. The time was 12 4/5 seconds.

6th event, high jump. Nobiling first and Knight second. Height 5 ft. 3 3/4 inches. This was a very well contested event, but Nobiling won with a bit to spare, his style of jumping being very pretty and he put up a record for Santos.

The 7th event was the bicycle race (one mile) in which F. H. Perman came in first and C. Ratto second, Perma winning easily.

The pole jump which came 8th on the list was won by C. G. Vieira with a height of 7 feet 5 inches, A. M. Brown being a good second. H. Smith won the boys' race, and in the quarter-mile E. R. Cooke came in first and C. Ratto second. The three-legged race was won by Knoush ar and Vieira. The girls' race was won by Miss Glys Ford, and was a pretty race. The sack race was the 13th event and Perma took the prize. We would recommend the committee to make this race shorter in future sports.

In the married men's race, Kadim started off at a terrific pace but could not keep it up. When 20 yards from the top he fell and Cooke won. Smith led 2nd.

The one-mile walking race followed. Greene on his reputation as a walker was selected as a "sure thing" for this, but MacDonell upset every body's calculations. He started off at "full steam," ran a good lead and kept it to the finish, winning in fine style; time in minutes 14 1/2 seconds. Greene was second. The 16th event was the 2 mile bicycle race. We picked Ratto to win this race, but Perma proved himself too good for the "Velo" champion on the beach. Perma won a good race easily, with Ratto second. Time, 5 mts 47 1/2 seconds.

The Jerusalem donkey race caused considerable laughter, the winners being Barber and Vieira.

In the tug-of-war, the married men again were victorious, although the bachelors managed to get them over the line once out of the three times.

The consolation race was won by H. Barton.

The programme was got through by 5 p.m. and after the ladies had all assembled in the number for the distribution of prizes, Mr. Sell, president of the club, addressing the company, said he had a very pleasant duty to perform. He congratulated the club on the successful meeting just finished and hoped that the next sports meeting would be held on the new club grounds. Before proceeding with the distribution of the prizes he wished to make a communication to the members present and he was sure they would all appreciate the kindness of the ladies. He then read the following letter:

A. Sell, Esq.

President of the Santos Athletic Club.

The undersigned ladies, desiring to show the great interest they take in the Santos Athletic Club, have decided that by undertaking to give afternoon tea at the new club grounds, they will thus make it evident to the members of the club, that its prosperity and success is a matter to which they personally wish to contribute. For this purpose they beg to present the club with a tea service, which they hope, will be the means of insuring many pleasant reunions at the club grounds in the near future and they will be much gratified if they thereby realize that they have done something towards increasing the popularity of the club's meetings. The signatories were: Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Helwig, Mrs. Beaver, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. E. O. Broad, Mrs. Keahlan, Mrs. W. Ellis, Mrs. A. Richards, Mrs. John Holden Ford, Miss Seibert, Mrs. J. A. Cross, Mrs. A. T. Smith, Mrs. H. Hummell, Mrs. H. L. Wright. Mr. Sell concluded his remarks by calling for three cheers for the ladies which were most heartily given.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sell's address Mrs. H. L. Wright very gracefully handed to the successful competitors the handsome prizes that had been provided. After the performance of this pleasing task, the president called for three cheers for Mrs. Wright for all her kindness and the "hip, hip, hurrah!" that followed could be heard from the Ponta da Praia to São Vicente.

Three cheers were then given for the president and secretary and the large company reluctantly dispersed, all agreeing that the ninth sports meeting was the most successful social gathering held in Santos this year.

CRICKET.

On Saturday last a match came off on the Netherby grounds between the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association and a team from the S.E. Coast of America Squadron, H.M.S. "Flora," "Beagle," "Swallow" and "Wee." The game after a very exciting finish resulted in a win for the association by 10 runs. The visitors scored 66 runs, Dr. Milner, Lieut. Wigram and Mr. Lemu contributing 15, 18, 18 respectively. The home team had made 61 runs for 5 wickets and a few minutes later the board registered 9 wickets for the same total. However the last two men raised the score to 76 amidst great applause from the

spectators. Mr. Lemu bowled very well, taking 6 wickets for 24 runs. The rain spoiled sport.

BRITISH SQUADRON

Dr. Miller, et. Whyte, b. Roberts.....	15
Lieut. Killgives, b. Brooking.....	2
Mr. Cronk, b. Brooking.....	0
Lieut. Smith, b. w. b. R. Robinson.....	0
Conn. Keary, et. Brooking, b. N. Jackson.....	1
Lieut. Wigram, b. R. Robinson.....	15
Mr. Lemu, b. R. Morrissey.....	18
Mr. Callaghan, et. Connolly, b. R. Morrissey.....	0
Mr. Dalzell, et. Brooking, b. a.....	2
Sergeant Pillare, b. Brooking.....	1
Mr. Manning, et. Francis, b. Brooking.....	2
Lieut. Stuytton, not out.....	0

Extras.....

Total.....	66
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R. C. & A. A.

C. A. Connolly, b. Dalzell.....	19
V. Tatum, b. Stuytton.....	22
A. Brooking, et. and H. Lemu.....	22
N. Jackson, b. Lemu.....	0
J. Mawson, b. Dalzell.....	11
R. Morrissey, b. Manning.....	13
E. Roberts, b. Lemu.....	0
S. Perrier, b. Lemu.....	1
R. Robinson, b. Lemu.....	0
J. Whyte, b. Lemu.....	0
P. C. Morrissey, not out.....	5
E. Beech, b. Dalzell.....	4

Extras.....

Total.....	78
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—On Sunday last the United Banks played the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association, and played havoc with the latter team as will be seen by the following score:

UNITED BANKS.

1st Innings

R. A. Brooking, b. W. Morrissey.....	0
C. Connolly, b. R. Robinson.....	7
N. Jackson, b. a.....	0
J. Mawson, b. R. Morrissey, b. Gims.....	15
C. Mawson, et. Tatum, b. R. H. Robinson.....	29
T. K. Gibbitt, b. Gims.....	18
E. Roberts, b. Gims.....	0
G. H. Jones, b. Gims.....	14
S. Francis, b. W. Morrissey.....	6
F. S. Youle, not out.....	11
H. Hargreaves, et. W. Morrissey, b. Gims.....	9

Extras.....

Total.....	112
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R. C. & A. A.

1st Innings

E. Morrissey, b. N. Jackson.....	3
V. Tatum, et. Francis, b. R. Brooking.....	1
R. Morrissey, et. and N. Jackson.....	1
W. Morrissey, et. Hargreaves, b. R. Brooking.....	9
J. Whyte, b. N. Jackson.....	0
H. P. Smith, b. N. Jackson.....	0
C. Jackson, b. N. Jackson.....	0
R. Robinson, et. and b. R. Brooking.....	5
—Gims, not out.....	0
H. W. Stacey, b. N. Jackson.....	0
—Greentree, et. and b. Jackson.....	0

Extras.....

Total.....	22
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2nd Innings

W. Morrissey, b. E. Roberts.....	4
R. Morrissey, et. Gibbitt, b. N. Jackson.....	59
—Gims, et. Brooking, b. C. Connolly.....	1
V. Tatum, b. E. Roberts.....	5
J. Whyte, et. N. Jackson, b. J. Mawson.....	1
H. P. Smith, et. Jones, b. J. Mawson.....	7
C. Jackson, b. N. Jackson.....	0
R. Robinson, et. C. Mawson, b. J. Mawson.....	1
H. W. Stacey, not out.....	4
E. Morrissey, did not bat.....	0
—Greentree, did not bat.....	0

Extras.....

Total.....	85
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CRICKET ITEMS.

—The Rio cricketers will have to be on their mettle when the Santos and S. Paulo men come up by the *Thames*, as we hear the latter are in trim and training, and mean to score a victory if they can.

The Rio men are also on the alert. Messrs. Geo. E. Cox, A. Hime and F. S. Youle have been appointed as a committee to elect a captain and with him to pick a team that will do credit to the state of Rio.

—The following team has been chosen to represent Rio in the Cricket Match for the State of São Paulo fixed for the 7th and 8th proximo:

N. W. Jackson (capt.), R. A. Brooking, C. A. Connolly, C. Mawson, R. Morrissey, W. Morrissey, S. Francis, R. Robinson, C. Robinson, E. Roberts, H. L. Wheatley.

Mr. Bonny, who did gallant service as the leader of the rear guard of Stanley's latest African expedition, is dying of consumption in a workhouse infirmary. An appeal has been made for a public contribution to ease his last days. Many years ago Mr. Bonny resided in Paris, and it may be that he is still remembered there.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 23rd, 1898.

AFTER an absence of about four months, during which brief period he was able to visit several of the principal capitals of Europe, President-elect Campos Salles returned yesterday to this capital which is to be his residence during the next four years. He had already been cordially welcomed at Pernambuco and Bahia, and was probably prepared for the enthusiastic reception which his friends and party had prepared for him here. He has had a long experience in political life and will know how to distinguish between the cordial greetings of friends and the perfunctory enthusiasm of politicians and mercenaries, and he will therefore know exactly how to gauge the splendid reception accorded him here. He found the streets decorated and music on every side. Congratulations and welcomes were poured in upon him at every turn. Even the wheels of government had been stopped in his honor. All this, we doubt not, has been doubly pleasing to him, for it is a personal manifestation from his friends and colleagues as well as a tribute to the exalted position which he has been selected to fill. And in this last respect we trust that the President-elect will permit us to join our congratulations with the thousands which the foreign colonies resident in this country are to-day tendering him. They are not partisans, nor office-holders, nor office-seekers; they are simply toilers in those great avocations of life which know nothing of national boundaries and which contribute to the comfort and well-being of men in every clime and under every form of government. Our pursuits are those of commerce and industry, and we ask only the wise protection which all nations give to those who create the wealth on which all modern institutions are based. How strictly true this is, Sr. Campos Salles is now prepared to judge, for he has been visiting some of the principal capitals of Europe and has seen how dependent are all governments upon the commercial and industrial activities of their citizens. What we need in Brazil, it may here be said, is a better and sounder development of trade and industry, for without them the country will never know what true prosperity is. And to this end the foreigner is working side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the native. We seek neither votes nor offices; we seek only the legitimate fruits of industry and enterprise. And for these we are interested in good government, no matter by what name it may be called; a government which protects life and property, which maintains public and private credit, which administers justice, which provides a sound currency, which practices economy so that trade and industry may not be crippled with taxation, which encourages commercial enterprise and industrial development, and

which at all times and under all circumstances subjects itself to the same precepts of law and justice by which we are governed. Such a government commands our respect and loyal support, and such a government we trust Sr. Campos Salles is prepared to give us during the next four years.

OUR respected contemporary, the *Diário Popular* of São Paulo, lately mentioned a project for the fusion of several companies in that state, forming one strong company to take their place. This the *Diário* calls a "magnificent idea." Such a fusion is nothing less than the organization of what is called a "trust" in the United States; and a "trust" is nothing less than a powerful and widespread monopoly. We can hardly believe that the *Diário* favors the creation of such organizations in Brazil. In our humble opinion, they are highly prejudicial to the best interests of any country. They may be able to reduce the costs of production and exchange in a purely commercial sense, and they may be able to improve production through the concentration of capital and skill, but in every other sense they work injury. They restrict individual initiative and effort, they crush out all enterprise, and they reduce trade and production to a species of servitude. They can raise prices as they please, when all competition is at an end, and they are sure to do it. In our opinion, it is better for any community to have its industries placed in the greatest number of hands possible even though the expense of production is thereby increased, for out of this diversity and individual initiative is produced a better type of character than can ever be produced under a system of organized monopolies. It is the business of a country to produce men as well as cheap goods, and the better the type of man produced the stronger and richer will the country be. It need not be said that servitude is a very poor nurse for the development of manly qualities, and in this respect personal servitude is not much worse than industrial and commercial servitude. The question, our colleague will observe, has a very interesting ethical side, as well as a purely business one. It is conceivable that the "trust" resulting from the fusion of these S. Paulo companies will be a stronger and better managed concern than its predecessors, but how will it affect the development of character and industry in that state?

It is tentatively suggested that a banquet should be given to President Prudente de Moraes after he has retired from the presidency. In our humble opinion the country owes him something more than *pomada*. He has not been a strong executive, but he has had exceptional difficulties to face and has had little more than a half-hearted support even from his friends. On the whole, his administration has been honest and patriotic, and he deserves a cordial recognition of his services.

It has become a habit with some to speak of corruption as though it were a special product of certain countries, and of these the United States has had to endure more adverse criticism than was really her due. Corruption is to be found everywhere, but we doubt whether any more flagrant exhibition of it has ever been placed before the public than what was recently afforded by the public examination of the celebrated promoter R. T. Hooley in London on the 27th ult. It would seem that bribing peers and newspapers is a regular thing in the business of promoting companies, and that blackmail is one of the common experiences in the life of these speculators. The old-fashioned "guinea-pig" in London falls far into the background, now beside the noble bird who receives £12,000 for the use of his name on the front page of a prospectus.

THE *Jornal do Commercio* gravely informed its readers on the 19th inst. that the (bubonic) pest was on the increase in "Bambaim, Oysore e Penjab." We thought we knew it all well, but can only guess at the meaning. We shall be glad if some of our readers furnish from columns will also have a guess at the riddle. The *Jornal*, in the very next paragraph, says that the *esquadra inglesa* is continuing its way to Kharounn—from Athra, we suppose. Will some of the naval experts now in the harbor kindly tell us how the English squadron got over the cataraacts in the Nile. The *Navy List* gives no squadron operating on the river, and we were under the impression that only the *Zemereio* could have got below Wady Halfa with an American torpedo boat at Port Said.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 16.—*Senate*.—The senate annulled the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the municipal council's resolution for increasing the fares on the Carreiros (Santa Theresa) tramway.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Augusto Clementino introduced a bill regulating the status of military officers who accepted civil offices. Deputy Serejo de Almeida, the abuses committed under martial law by President Prudente de Moraes. Tasso de Moraes, he said, included the unjustifiable, ill got and arbitrary arrest of citizens among whom were members of congress. He censured the closing of the military club. "That club," said Deputy Melo Rego, "is a focus of conspiracy." "It is a conspiracy," retorted Deputy Serejo de Almeida, "it is a conspiracy for the welfare of the republic." He concluded his speech by expressing the hope that the moulds in which Prudente de Moraes was cast have been broken and that Brazil may never have another such president. Deputy Luiz Domingos de Faria, who censured the late's acts and approval of the acts of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and his agents who had even crushed their adversaries to death. "Ah!" said Deputy Melo Rego, "but Marshal Floriano Peixoto was fighting monarchists and President Prudente de Moraes is making war on republicans."

AUG. 17.—*Senate*.—The senate voted the veto bill in 30 discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Eduardo Ramos introduced a bill on the supreme court. Deputy Lavigne de Villeguier criticised the abuses committed under martial law. In Bahia, he said, a prominent member of the opposition had been arrested in the extreme north of the state and carried to the capital merely for the purpose of being asked whether it was really true that he had predicted that the opposition would carry the elections.

AUG. 18.—*Senate*.—The senate sustained the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the resolution of the municipal council giving José Augusto de Oliveira the faculty of expropriating real estate for the purpose of opening a street connecting Praia do Flamengo and Praia de Botafogo.

Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Affonso Costa introduced a bill prohibiting interstate import duties. Deputy Herculio de Sá introduced a bill appropriating 200,000 for renovating the old museum building and converting it into a court-house. Deputy Vergue de Alencar defended the acts committed by the government under martial law. President Prudente de Moraes the opposition speakers, he asserted, have to quote liberally what was said against Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

AUG. 19.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Tosta laid before the house a petition of catholic families in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina protesting against divorce. Deputy Rizer Coelho commented on this petition in language that excited vehement remonstrances and caused Deputy Guedes de Almeida to rise to leave the chamber. Deputy Barbosa Lima defended his own conduct and criticised that of President Prudente de Moraes. He read documents containing glowing eulogies addressed to him in 1896 by the President, by Minister Bernardino de Campos and by Vice-President de Rosa e Silva. In justification of the attempt made by him and Deputy Alcindo to covertly leave the chamber, he asserted that by Deputies Felisberto Freire and Belisario, both partisans of the government, they had been warned that their lives were in danger.

AUG. 20.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Carlos Marcellino and Ovídio Abreu spoke on affairs in Amazonas. The former read a telegram from Deputy Serejo stating that Gov. Fieito Pires had acknowledged in the press that his signature to the tender of resignation is genuine. He added that Fieito had received assurances from the Amazonas senators that congress would be induced by President Prudente de Moraes to waive intervention and that the influence of the Governors of Bahia and Pernambuco over the delegations of those states had been solicited. On motion of Deputy Milton a commission of 21 members was appointed to welcome President-elect Campos Salles. To the resolution approving the acts of President Prudente de Moraes under martial law Deputy João de Siqueira offered an amendment excepting the arrest and banishment of congressmen. When Deputy Serejo rose to defend the acts of President Prudente de Moraes the opposition deputies withdrew from the chamber.

COFFEE NOTES

—There is considerable complaint against the new system of collecting the export duty on coffee.

The *Revista Italiana*, of Genoa, remarks that Brazil is buying a federal tax of 10 per cent on coffee. In addition to the 11 per cent already imposed by the states. The editor believes that such a tax will yield at present values about thirty-five millions francs, and will not prejudice consumption. The advice, in our opinion, is misleading. That the tax would yield a good return no one will dispute, but at the same time it will encourage adulteration and substitution. Many good authorities condemn export taxes as hurtful, and

it is worth consideration whether Brazil would not gain more by reducing them.

—In a recent circular to coffee dealers, Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro. utter a word of warning to the Brazil growers as follows: "At the commencement of a heavy crop no earnest advocate of testing improved values should desire it to sell at high prices, unless his interest be already so large that he cannot afford to wait for a sound market, when the present is not temporary, but permanent. 2. Marketing markets are now so heavily supplied that it would be very unwise for buyers to push for higher values at the opening of the crop. The Brazilians will have to market a large share of the new crop before any one can determine approximately a rational price for this third successive month production. We feel certain the interior buyers are satisfied, if not surprised, with sensational reports issued to try and induce them to buy. What are the different ideas as to values may be, there is enough of free fight to satisfy all buyers at whatever figures may be controlled safe, and there will still remain enough for those who believe in their natural course, and then buy, acting regardless of the point whether values are actually cheap or simply lower than before owing to over-production; for there are sufficient supplies for all purposes and under all conditions for a long time to come, and while some will buy in a hurry, as is always the case, nothing but supply and demand will dominate values. During the period of heaviest receipts of the last crop, from November to April—values were low to fifteen per cent below today (S. 7 reached 5 1/2 cents and options 5 cents). There is not the slightest good reason for believing that values can rule higher during this third successive heavy crop in Rio and Santos, with 1,200,000 bags of coffee of all kinds in store in New York 1,250,000 bags in Havre, 700,000 bags in Hamburg, and every other distributing point overstocked."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—By order of the state legislature of Amazonas, Fieito is to be tried by a special court for squandering the money of the state.

—Affonso de Carvalho is reported to have purchased at Pará a large quantity of arms and ammunition for Pensador and Ramalho.

—A Protestant service at Ponta de Praia, near Santos, was broken up on the 15th by a rabble, who used sticks and stones as arguments.

—Dr. Campos Salles arrived at Pernambuco on Friday morning where he received an ovation on going ashore and a breakfast was given in his honor.

—A Bahia telegram says the state expended over twenty contos in the reception given to Campos Salles on Saturday last. A banquet was served at the Hotel Americano in the evening.

—The *União*, official organ of the Paralythia government, is informed that on the 30th ult. 18 letters containing over 5,000, mysteriously disappeared from the postoffice of the capital of that state.

—A prominent member of Fieito's ring at Manaus is the notorious Galdino de Souza, who was one of Marshal Floriano's police delegates in Rio de Janeiro during the reign of terror in 1893 and 1894.

—Rain has fallen heavily in Santos and S. Paulo during the past week. One of our subscribers writing on the 17th inst. informed us that rain was badly needed there as the water supply was very short.

—Various colonists located on the plantation of Dr. Jacintho Maria Cabral de Vasconcellos, in Santa Rita de Passa Quatro, São Paulo, have struck work and have complained to the authorities of bad treatment.

—According to news from Amazonas, the patriots who recently seized the government of that state are now splitting into two factions. They have emptied the treasury and are probably suspicious of the division of the spoils.

—It is stated that Deputy Serejo, since sending the telegram read in the chamber by Deputy Carlos Marcellino, has decided, on sober second thought, to join Fieito's faction. He has probably become convinced that Fieito is really going to be reinstated.

—A Pará jury has accomplished the extraordinary feat of condemning the accomplice of the assassin Attunies to 30 years imprisonment. Something must be wrong in Pará, unless perforce it is held up there that an accomplice is a greater criminal than his principal.

—It was reported at Pará some days ago that the cruiser *Benjamin Constant* had received orders to proceed to Manaus. It would be well, we think, to have at that port a war vessel for protecting respectable persons who do not belong to either of the two disreputable factions that are quarrelling over the spoils.

—It is said to be already ascertained that in the state of Amazonas public money to the amount of 2,000,000 has been spent in bribery and corruption. This by the men who are now claiming the privilege of prosecuting a deposed governor for squandering public funds. Are then the thieves to sit in judgment?

—It is to be noted that Gov. Ramalho of Amazonas has telegraphed the President a denial of all the stories about his administration. He says that Sant'Anna Nery has no commission to raise a loan in Europe, and that the 40,000 francs given him are to assist in the publication of his book *Le pays des Amazo-*

—Pugilives from Mandos continue to arrive at Paris. They report a kind of reign of terror at the former place where the police are used to frighten the people. For the first time, they are also reported, Deputy Nemésio Quadros asserting that he never signed the telegram stating that no force had been used to compel attendance at the state legislature. He says that only 12 members have been attending the sessions.

—Afonso de Carvalho, whom Peneder and Ramalho have appointed commander-in-chief of their forces, passed through Pará some days ago on his way to Mandos from Ceará, where he has been hitting men for their army. He is reported to have said to persons who conversed with him that Filio is "liquilated," the plan for getting rid of him having been concocted by Manuel Vieira, Pinheiro Machado and Alcindo Guanabara in Rio de Janeiro, whose emissary at Mandos was Sant'Anna Nery.

—During the month of June, there were 6,250 births, 930 marriages and 3,514 deaths in the state of São Paulo. In the city of São Paulo there was a considerable increase in small pox, 74 deaths being registered, against 22 in May. Four more cases were reported from other parts of the state. As to yellow fever, it has greatly decreased in the interior, but is still dangerously high at Santos, where 64 deaths were registered during the month. Twelve deaths were also registered in other localities, six of which were in the capital.

—The American minister, Mr. C. P. Brown, gave a dinner on Friday night last to Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, the distinguished American correspondent who is now studying Brazil, on his return home after a tour through all South America. We hear that amongst the guests present were Messrs. A. S. Raikes, H. B. M's. Chagré d'Alfari, Mr. R. Krauel, the German minister; Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. G. F. Colman, general manager of the Leopoldina Railway, and Dr. Rodriguez, editor of the *Journal do Commercio*.

—Reports from the northern districts of Minas Geraes show that much distress exists there on account of the scarcity of food and high prices. The drought throughout the *sertões* of Ceará, Pernambuco and Bahia have caused a general emigration, and from the latter state many poor people have crossed over into Minas Geraes. The drought has likewise affected these districts, and with the result that food has become very scarce and dear. The prices are much the same as those at Paracatu (mentioned last week) except that manioc flour is selling at 308 the alqueire, salt at 15000 a litre, and maize at 20000 a bag.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A telegram from Bahia says that the circular tramway in that city has been sold to a Belgian syndicate for 4,000,000.

—On the 16th the senate refused to sanction the prefect's veto of the municipal resolution in regard to the Carioca tramway fares.

—On the 17th the São Paulo municipal council passed a resolution unifying the various contracts with the Viçosa Paulista (tramway) company.

—The tramway service in Niterói is still very backward, and it will probably remain so as long as it is run by a company which extracts its earnings and does nothing to improve it.

—We are informed that Mr. G. P. Colman, the general manager of the Leopoldina railway, invited several officers of the British navy to port to a picnic over a portion of his extensive line on Sunday last.

—The senate is still discussing the prefect's veto of the municipal resolution granting new favors to the Botanical Garden tramway, among which is an increase of fares. The opposition to the company is very strong.

—It is worthy of note that a part of the shipments of manganese are shipped from Brazil goes to the Carnegie steel works in the United States, from which a shipment of rails for the Leopoldina railway has recently been received at this port. It is very possible therefore that these rails contain Brazilian manganese.

—In his speech on Saturday against the pretensions of the Botanical Garden tramway company, Senator Ruy Barbosa called attention to the manner in which the company's stock had been watered, raising it from 10000000 to 11,000,000 without receiving a cent. Paying dividends on this fictitious capital of course absorbs a considerable part of the earnings, and may perhaps prevent the improvements which the traffic demands.

—With the great majority of residents of the southern suburbs of the city, the principal question is how to get a seat in the Botanical Garden Co's trams. The present situation is intolerable. It is a discredit both to the company and to the city. If now the company can not furnish better accommodations on its present income, then let the fares be raised. But if it can furnish them, then let it be compelled to do it at once. Travel on the foot boards should be discontinued.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who arrived by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's steamer *Orana* on the 17th inst. were: Mr. Hy. Leigland, M. Gabriel Kratz, Mrs. Mari Kratz, Dr. E. Poney and wife, Capt. Geo. M. Crispy, Mr. Henry Born, Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Batey, Mr. A. Batey, Mr. E. Muhl, Mr. W. Grey, M. S. E. Grey, Mr. A. Kratz, Mr. W. Gummess, M. S. Maria Brusse, Mr. Louis Brusse, M. S. Mathilde Portia, Mr. S. Lehmann, Dr. G. R. B. Costa, Mr. João de Costa, M. S. M. Ricardo Bimfin, Mr. Castello Branco, M. S. Guilherme Medrado, and Mr. Gonzalo Rio Igua.

—The passengers who left Rio by the P. S. N. Co's steamer *Orana* on the 18th inst. were: Mr. James McLean and the Misses M. Lynn, Mr. John Oort, Mr. A. Riddick and Mr. M. Stuck for Buenos Aires, and Mr. A. C. Vicuña for Valparaiso.

—The Pacific Steam Navigation Co's mail boat *Orana* brought from Buenos Aires on the 18th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. A. Leat, Mrs. Irvine, and family, Messrs. A. Sandoval, John Jones, Miss H. Zepfel, P. Vives and E. L. del Porto.

—The passengers who left Rio by the *Orana* were: For Liverpool, Mrs. A. J. Booth and family, Mr. A. Barboza, Miss Amy P. Guldard, and Mr. Alexander Selig. For Lisbon, Mr. Jose Gomes dos Santos, wife and family. For Pernambuco, Mr. T. Timms, Mr. R. B. M. S. R. G. Latham and H. Massina.

—By the Lampart & Holt liner *Coleridge* Messrs. T. G. Sullivan, C. K. Brown and Miss Mary B. Kennedy left for New York, and Miss Mariette Aliverte and Miss Pura Sola for Pernambuco.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Elio* brought Messrs. Richard Keogh, David Ellis and Julio Lavembe with wife and 3 children from Santos on the 18th inst., and took Dr. José Mariano to Pernambuco.

—The first-class passengers who landed here from the Hamburg-Sankt-Petersburg steamer *Princess Alice* on the 18th inst. were: Mr. Alfred Meyer from Hamburg, and Messrs. C. W. Smith and C. Pereira de Castro and Arthur Valente from Bahia.

—The British squadron on this station entered port on the 17th, coming from Ilha Grande. It is expected that the squadron will remain in port only long enough to receive supplies from the *Wyes*, which has just arrived from home.

—Shipping business to the Brazilian ports has fallen off slightly during the week. The tonnage now loaded for Rio is in excess of cargo supplies, rates being thereby slightly weaker. The rate from Liverpool ports has now fallen to 10s., one shilling less being paid from below-har. Flour to Santos still commands 13s. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—We are pleased to learn that there is at length some prospect of this case being taken up and dealt with as it ought to have been two months ago. We trust that the matter will not be allowed to rest with the discharge of the men, if it should be proved that they have been wrongfully imprisoned, but that an ample apology will be tendered by the Argentine authorities, and suitable indemnification offered. The present is an excellent opportunity for reading the criminal authorities a lesson on the abuse of their powers. The weakness of a victim ought not to be made an excuse for his ill-treatment; and every one here is interested in seeing that the powers which exist for the suppression and prevention of violence shall not themselves be chargeable with the offences which they should correct. As matters stand at present, one is strongly tempted to say that an audacious rogue has a much greater chance of fair play or even leniency than a man who in addition to being poor is merely honest. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Nôcia* says that Campos Silles will reside in Petropolis during the next summer.

—Smith inquires whether it rained hard enough yesterday to dampen the enthusiasm of the Abyssinians.

—The official invitation to the grand ball to be given in honor of President-elect Campos Silles will number seven hundred.

—What kind of republic is this to be if it depends for its welfare, as Deputy S. Zambelli seems to think, on the plots of the military club?

—The petitions against divorce continue to come in. No protests are heard, however, against the laws which are doing so much to degrade and discredit the country.

—Lieut. Sylvio Pellico has been appointed second in command of the national militia. He returns, then, we suppose, to Villalobos, which a few years ago he showed himself so thoroughly capable of defending. The fort could not be in better hands.

—The canal by the gas works is emitting a fœtid stench just now that offends rich and poor and should attract the attention of the sanitary authorities. Unless we have more rain than has fallen in the past few days, the situation of the city will require the greatest vigilance to prevent a heavy mortality in the coming yellow fever season.

—The chief gainers by Campos Silles' arrival yesterday were the public employees who, characteristically, availed themselves of the occasion to obtain another holiday.

—It is designed to give President-elect Campos Silles a grand ball at the Casino on his return from Europe, and the preparations, as we are informed, are now complete.

—Smith says that a ludicrous sign of the times is the idea of giving a whole day's holiday to public employees on the pretext of welcoming a man who arrives at 5 o'clock p.m.

—If, as Deputy Nilo Peçanha seems to think, unlawful, arbitrary and tyrannical acts committed against non-republicans are legitimate, what is to decide whether a man is a monarchist or a republican?

—On Thursday night soldiers belonging to the 1st of the Caixa de Amortização attacked the market some vegetable gardeners, who resisted the attack. Two of the gardeners and two of the soldiers were wounded.

—Smith infers as that the Abyssinians are very much astonished that he is not able to get any further south over Campos Silles. They cannot understand, he says, why he should wait until Campos Silles has done something to deserve it.

—If the mounds in which President Prudente de Moraes (certainly the best President the country has had since the republic was established) was laid, are really broken, as Deputy S. Zambelli hopes, what can be expected of the future presidents of Brazil?

—A small quantity of silk was recently found in the mails brought ashore from one of the foreign steamers, and an investigation is now in progress over it. The minister wants to know how the silk happened to be mixed up with the mails, but of course no one knows.

—Smith says that although it sounds like a paradox, yet it is strictly true that the greater part of the persons who did not hesitate to leave the rain in order to welcome Campos Silles are, after all, in reality nothing but fair-weather friends of the future President.

—The government has appointed Capt. João Baptista de Neves to go to Europe after the new marshal *Miraflores*, when completed. Three lieutenant-commanders, 4 first lieutenants, 4 second lieutenants, and 29 other officers, engineers, etc., have been appointed to accompany him.

—On Sunday the *Journal do Brazil* contained a picture of the rising sun represented by Campos Silles, and of the setting sun represented by Prudente. The picture is not likely to be the most characteristic feature that the Abyssinians.

—A very successful "soirée" was held by the members of the Club das Laranjeiras on Saturday evening last, when a most enjoyable evening was spent, dancing being kept up until nearly 2 a.m. Refreshments were served handsomely by various ladies of the English community and the venture was such a success as to certainly call for repetition.

—Gen. Solon, commander of the 1st military division, has proposed the appointment of Maj. Thomaz Cavalcanti as his secretary; but the war department has declined to make the appointment. Maj. Thomaz Cavalcanti, it will be remembered, was arrested some months ago on suspicion of being implicated in the plot against the life of President Prudente de Moraes.

—The committee of the British Subscription Library has taken a very praiseworthy step in opening the library from 8 to 10 a.m. for the purpose of receiving books. As the library is opened only in the afternoon it has been necessary for subscribers to take the books to their offices, which is at times inconvenient. They will appreciate the new arrangement, which will tend to increase the library's popularity.

—The *Nôcia* of the 16th gave us a shock by stating that many people in the city have experienced violent intestinal pains caused, it is supposed, by impure water. It is said that the public reservoirs are dirty, and that the small quantity of water in them has made it dangerous for drinking purposes. If this is true—and it is quite probable—then the newspapers should warn the people against drinking the water before thoroughly boiling it.

—The month of the government in regard to the occupation of the *extremado* of the Gama National by an outside corporation, against the protests of the director of the school, Dr. José Verissimo, has led to the resignation of the latter. This result is to be greatly regretted, for it will be most difficult to find a man so well fitted for the place as Dr. José Verissimo. It is another proof of the fatal error of leaving such institutions of learning to the control of government officials.

—Gen. Pereira de Gago has asked to be restored to active service in the army. This officer, having protested in 1890 against promotions by acclamation, was in consequence subjected to so many annoyances that he was forced to ask for retirement. It is to be hoped that he has just grounds for supposing that the days of military acclamations and similar abusive practices are now over, and that the army will hereafter be governed in a manner consistent with discipline. We fear, however, that his supposition is premature.

—The new French minister, Viscount Lavaur de Sainte Fortitude, arrived here some days ago, and is awaiting opportunity to present his credentials to the President.

—On the 16th Deputy Augusto Clementino presented a bill in the lower house which is a step in the right direction. It provides that army and navy officers when exercising any political office, such as member of congress, or governor of a state, shall not receive pay during the period of such mandate. It also provides that a military officer when exercising a civil office shall be responsible to the ordinary tribunals for his acts. Let us hope this bill will be promptly passed.

—A flood occurred in the long drought through which we have been passing on the night of the 16th inst. Some relief was experienced, both from the rainfall and from the lower temperature, but still we need more. We need fully two or three weeks of steady rain to cleanse the drains and put our water supply in good shape for the summer. The rain of the 16th did not continue through the 17th. Another rain was experienced, however, on the 20th, which developed yesterday into a satisfactory rainfall.

—Two fine, unfortunate women turned up at the *Adaptado* parlour in Rio de Janeiro a few days ago and asked for a night's lodging, as they had no place to sleep. The official in charge indignantly acceded to their request, but later on he found out that they were associated with thieves and had probably secured admission in order to open the place to thieves during the night. He then reported the matter to the police, and measures were taken to foil the scheme. The result was that two well-known thieves were captured, and the whole party was sent to the "lock-up."

—We are requested to state that an adjourned annual meeting of the British Beneficent Fund will be held at the office of Messrs. Grylls, Davidson & Co. on Thursday next (25th inst.) at 4 15 p.m., for the purpose of passing the accounts and electing officers for the current year. We understand that the Fund is in a very prosperous condition and that the Treasurer's report can not fail to be a source of much gratification to the subscribers. It is to be noted that only three committees met resp. on the last call, from which it may be assumed that the next date will see a full attendance.

—At a recent meeting of the subscribers to the British Church Fund for the purpose of receiving a report of the committee appointed to examine the tenders made for the reconstruction of the church edifice, the committee reported in favor of accepting the tender of Messrs. A. Junz & Brother. The price stipulated is 50,000, and the time required is five months. The report of the committee was accepted, and Mr. C. F. Hargreaves was appointed to superintend the work on behalf of the church. The plans are those on which tenders were invited, the subscribers taking no action on the later plans presented by Messrs. Junz.

—The anomalous relations between the state and municipality have frequently been the subject of comment. And at the least of the anomaly is the desire of the municipality to control everything, while the state pays the costs. Among the public institutions maintained by the state is the lunatic asylum. Recently the minister of interior and justice sent an account of 106,000, to the municipality for the maintenance of lunatics, but the prefect declines to pay it on the grounds that no appropriation has been made for such a purpose, and that it is exaggerated because the municipality has sent there no more than one or two persons. He refuses to accept responsibility for those sent there by the police.

—Questions are frequently asked us about the government of this city, but it is difficult to describe it. It is administered by a prefect appointed by the President, and a council elected by the people. It has federal and municipal courts of justice. The police and fire brigades are national bodies, organized on military lines, and governed by chiefs appointed by the President. The water, drainage and gas services are also under national control, and so are the sanitary services of the city and port. The superintendence of buildings, streets, tramways, public parks, markets, street and house cleaning, traffic, business licences, amusements, registry of births, deaths and marriages, etc., are under municipal control. If a householder wants water laid on, he applies to a government official for the connection, and to a municipal official for permission to open the street.

—We are requested to state that a subscription recently made among the members of the English colony for the purpose of procuring a new altar screen to the American Methodist Church, in recognition of the courtesy of the trustees of that church in offering its free use to the former during the period in which their own church will be under repair, has resulted in the very handsome sum of 1,000. The subscription was commenced by M. S. R. S. Quayle and the Misses M. M. M., who are to be heartily congratulated on their success. The proceeds of the subscription were handed over to the church committee on the 20th, and will be formally presented to the trustees of the Methodist Church on the first convenient occasion. It is but right to say that the ladies asked for small subscriptions in order that everyone might be able to join, and the gift therefore represents the grateful acknowledgments of all the attendants at the British Church.

—There is a small shopkeeper in the *Sande* district, named Manuel de Araujo, who has had the misfortune to excite the vengeance of the police *esquadra* of that locality, and other police officials. He has been subjected to threats and assaults, and has been compelled to petition the President for protection. But the protection is not given. On the evening of the 18th, the said *esquadra*, and the police inspector of that district assaulted Manuel in the Largo de S. Francisco, and injured him severely. They were all taken to police quarters, but nothing was done. As the authorities refuse to give the protection he is entitled to, we would advise Manuel to depend on his own good arm and a thick skin.

BIRTH.

RULES.—On 16th August, 1898, at the Avenida Paulista, São Paulo, the wife of W. Fox Rule, of a son.

DEATH.

WILLIAMS.—On the 8th inst. of yellow fever at the Stranger's Hospital, Robin Williams of Blackheath, London, aged 24 years.

MARRIED.

INGE-HODGSON.—On August 12th, by civil marriage and afterwards at the English Church in Bahia, HERBERT E. A. INGE, son of the Rev. I. E. A. Inge, Gayton Rectory, Lincolnshire, England, and MAY E. HODGSON, only daughter of the late Ralph Ord Hodgson, C.E., Leeds, Yorkshire, England.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Rio de Janeiro, 19th August, 1898.

To the Editor Rio News.

Dear Sir,—I wish you would make it known through your valuable paper that I have received the sum of Rs. 11,000\$50, being the net result of a benefit performance given by Mr. Frank Brown and his Company in favour of the Strangers' Hospital, and express on my behalf as well as that of the Hospital Committee our thanks for the generous support afforded. I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

T. C. JACKSON

Hon. Treasurer, Strangers' Hospital.

BRITISH CHURCH.

On Monday last week the treasurer of the above church handed us his customary statement regarding the Building Fund as we were returning from the athletic sports. And we deeply regret to say that the paper remained in our pocket entirely forgotten until the end of the week. It might have been due to the exhilarating influence of the sports, or to an infirmity of memory, but the oversight occurred, and we owe Mr. Pryor an apology for it—and all the more so because the statement contained a notice of a meeting of subscribers on the following Thursday (August 18th).

The Building Fund statement since corrected is as follows:

Donations received:

Already published..... Rs. 61,235\$320
F. Strube, Esq.,..... Rs. 20\$
E. Mathieson, Esq.,..... 30\$
H. W. Stacey, Esq.,..... 100\$
Messrs. King Ferreira
& Co.,..... 200\$ 350\$000

Rs. 61,585\$320

Donations promised:

Messrs. E. Johnston & Co., 4,000\$000

Total..... Rs. 65,585\$320

Further donations are earnestly solicited.
Rio, 15th August, 1898.

F. S. PRYOR,

Treasurer.

The Chaplain announces that there will be no Church of England service in Rio on Sunday next Aug. 28, excepted the children's service at 3 p. m. in the American Church.

BUSINESS NOTES

—At Bahia there is much complaint of the difficulty in obtaining the exchange of mutilated currency.

—The Brazilian government issued last year 294 patents and 56 exvents. Of the patents 121 reside in foreign countries.

—At the Junta commercial in this city there were registered last year 252 trade-marks, of which 137 were Brazilian and 115 foreign.

—A commission has been appointed to promote subscriptions for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.

—The French line between France and the United States has recently completed the laying of a second cable and has opened it for business.

—The directors of the Comle d'En Railway Co. have declared an interim dividend of 6 shillings a share, or at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

—According to latest reports received from the St. Petersburg state department, the wheat crop in the southern provinces of Russia will be a poor one this year.

—The cash balances at 16 of the banks in this city on the 31st ult. amounted to 151,018,000\$, against 97,162,000\$ on the 31st of January and 151,930,000\$ on the 31st of last October.

—Col. Paulino Carlos, who is growing rice in the municipal district of Itaboraí, S. Paulo, says that a sufficient quantity of this article will soon be produced to supply all the neighboring districts.

—Of the 115 foreign trade marks registered last year at the Junta commercial in this city, 45 were English, 21 Portuguese, 16 German, 12 American, 10 French, 6 Austrian, 2 Swiss, 1 Belgian, 1 Dutch and 1 Norwegian.

—The cable says that much suffering is occurring among the Welsh miners now out on a strike in South Wales. It would seem that they have forfeited every claim to sympathy by their excessive and selfishness. They will now have to yield at discretion.

—Book buyers will be glad to hear that Craskey has just received a large invoice of books of the always popular Tanchin edition, which includes reprints of the latest and most popular novels. There are something near two thousand volumes in his shelves, and Craskey will there fore be able to suit every taste.

—A telegram of the 20th inst. from Paralyta says that a large coal mine has been discovered at A. A. de Monteiro. The coal, which has been tested, is said to be of excellent quality. The application made by the owners of the land for permission to work the mine, will be transmitted by the governor to the state legislature.

—A commission representing the national and foreign insurance companies doing business in this city, visited the minister of industry on the 20th to ask for the re-establishment of the fire alarm boxes. The minister declared himself favorable to the request, but said that the service belonged to the department of interior. He promised the cooperation of the staff of the state telegraph service, should the fire alarm service be re-established.

—There is one very good way to compel the Janio Botanical company to consult the comfort and needs of its patrons:—to authorize competition. And the best method that can be devised is that of a shore-line steamship service, touching at all prominent points. A line of fast boats could easily run from the ferry landing into Botafogo bay in less time than the trains now take, and they would be infinitely more comfortable.

—It is probable that the export of steers to Brazil will again attain considerable proportions, not only because the steers for this trade have already been engaged, but also because of the shaky position of the company which has the monopoly of the supply of meat in the Rio de Janeiro market. The condition in the Rio de Janeiro market, the most in the hands of the sellers, who so heavily on the public that the demand of consumption would easily lead to the suppression of the established monopoly. —*Herald*, Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine butter factories are losing a good opportunity. Their product is found favor in this market, and its sale has been steadily increasing, but the quantity sent here, strangely enough, remains unchanged. Consignments are received but once a fortnight, and so popular has the article become that they are sold within a few days after receipt. Consumers are then compelled to resort to other brands for the remainder of the fortnight. It would be a good policy, in our opinion, to send consignments every week.

—“I am heartily in favor of better times,” said Smalley yesterday as he shook his dripping umbrella over our table, and allowed the refreshing drizzle to run down inside our Gladstone collar; “I am heart and soul in that side. I want peace; I want plenty; I want security for life and property; I want an exchange rate of 27 pence; I want lower interest and lower rents; I want beef without so much bone; I want honest government; I want a seat in the train when I ride out to Laranjeiras; I want a balanced budget; I want water enough for a bath; and I want a great many other things. And I don't care a straw whether I get them through Campos Salles, or Jucá Reis. But are we likely to get them? I'd spend a hundred milreis on fireworks for Campos Salles with the greatest pleasure, if I could feel sure that he'd give us a good and honest government, but will he do it?”

—The semi-official *Debate* having ventured to discuss the match tax, describing it as unproductive (the finance minister strangely enough estimates the revenue the last half-year at only 150,000\$), and asserting that it has diminished importation without furnishing a satisfactory revenue in place of the import duties thus lost, two local manufacturers have replied in terms which cut out but do not surprise both the minister and the editor. One of them says that the affixing of stamps went into effect only on April 15th, up to which time his factory paid only 24,000\$; but from that date to the present time (18th August) the payments aggregated 453,000\$, or 434,000\$ since January 1st. And this from a small factory! Since April 15th this one factory has been paying about 100,000\$ a month, although the minister could figure out only 150,000\$ for the half year ending June 30th! The second reply is from the Caneiro factory, which is not yet in full working order. In July alone this factory purchased 118,000\$ worth of revenue stamps for its product, and for the week ending the 15th inst. 48,000\$. As there are eleven match factories in operation in Brazil, this writer calculates that the match tax will yield from 500,000\$ to 600,000\$ a month.

—The frequency with which lottery drawings are now taking place ought to receive serious attention. We know that many prominent Brazilians do not approve of them, but they have said so; and they see the evil steadily growing about them and have nothing to say about it! No one now has a word to say in defence of the demoralizing *bicho* gambling and yet how much better is the lot?

—The millers are commencing to wake up, and it has taken them a long time to do so, to see that the Brazilian market is lost to them, on account of the inferior qualities exported and the other mis-practices in the trade. On Monday last, a meeting of millers was held in the offices of Messrs. Bunge and Bern, and after discussing the question, a committee was formed. It was also decided to hold a meeting on Thursday night, when something definite will be done with a view to reopening trade with the Brazilian market. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 13.

—The report of the British delegates to the sugar conference at Brussels clearly shows that the abolition of the sugar bounties cannot be brought about unless this country is prepared to impose countervailing duties. Austria-Hungary, Germany, Belgium, and Holland were all in favour of a complete abolition of the bounties, but France and Russia objected. France was prepared to abolish the direct bounty on exports granted by the law of 1897, but absolutely refused to consider the question of a repeal of the indirect bounty given to producers under the law of 1884; while Russia would not permit her internal law to be discussed, although this law affords a large bounty on exports of sugar. The delegates suggest two methods of securing the suppression of the bounty system: (1) by coming to some arrangement for such modifications or limitations in the French and Russian systems as may be acceptable to the other sugar-producing states in return for the suppression of their bounties; or (2) by the conclusion of a convention between a certain number of the sugar-producing states providing for the total suppression of sugar bounties within their dominions, and engaging that they will either impose countervailing duties on, or prohibit the entry of, bounty-freighted sugar coming from states which cannot be induced to come into the convention. Apparently the delegates believe that Great Britain alone can, if she chooses, put an end to the bounties. They point out that the market of the United States is already rendered unprofitable by countervailing duties to all bounty-paid sugar; that all the Continental sugar-producing states reserve the entire supply of the home market to the home producer of sugar; and that the English, and to a rapidly increasing extent the Indian, market is essential for the surplus sugar production of the European countries. Any step by which these markets may be closed to bounty-paid sugar, they say, must therefore have a decisive effect in securing the speedy abolition of the bounty system. As it is very improbable that any British government will venture to suggest the imposition of a countervailing duty upon sugar even for so excellent an object as the prevention of the ruin of our West Indian colonies, the abolition of the sugar bounties seem farther off than ever. —*The Statist*, July 30.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is stated that the municipal revenues for the first half of this year were more than 1,000,000\$ superior to those collected in the same period of 1897.

—Our São Paulo exchanges report that counterfeit nickels of 200 reis have recently made their appearance in that city. They are said to be very clever imitations. The São Paulo people seem to be overjoyed with these various counterfeits, and they have only themselves and their false clemency to blame for it.

—Brazilian bonds showed much better tendency yesterday, mainly as a result of the dinner party at Rio, where Messrs. Rothschild's exhortations to the government to be economical were so well received. It is obvious that the word has been passed round to support Brazilian and it would not be surprising to see them presently quoted rather higher. —*Daily Mail*, July 30.

—It has never been questioned that the Brazilian funding scheme would inflict, and in fact, has inflicted, some loss upon investors in Brazilian securities. It can be easily defended as an expedient of a temporary character whereby an honest debtor is enabled so to gather and safeguard his resources by a suspension of cash payments as to protect the interests of the creditors themselves; but it is, of course, not surprising that a certain number should be unable to carry their minds beyond the immediate effects of such an arrangement. In the case of one of the guaranteed railways, the necessity has arisen for a modification of its relations with holders of debentures, and this has given new breath to those who have all along been forward in their denunciation of Brazilian credit, and for reasons difficult to define, have carried on a systematic crusade against Brazilian securities. The holders of these securities may well pray to be saved from their professional friends, for it is ostensibly in their behalf that this injury is inflicted upon them. Were the consequences not so serious, the humour of the situation might indeed provoke a smile, especially when, as occasion ally happens, a famous bondholder is found co-operating in a campaign so obviously hostile

to himself. I notice that an appeal is made through the press to Messrs. Rothschild to do something for the protection of the bondholders, whereas they seem to be a conspiracy on foot to provoke a financial calamity in Brazil. It is proposed that this great house should not leave the Brazilian bondholders at the tender mercies of speculative money-changers, but should come forward and offer cash themselves for the coupons of the Brazilian debt gradually, as they become due, at a fixed price. Will the Rothschilds see their way to adopt such a policy as is here suggested? —*South American Journal*, July 30.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, August 21, 1898

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	gold.	74 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	in U. S. coin at 24.75/65 per \$	54 75
do 100 milreis in Brazilian milreis	1000	54 75
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EXCHANGE.

Aug. 15.—Clerical holiday.

Aug. 15.—The banks kept 7 1/2 d. as the official rate on London, and drew with more or less freedom during the day at 7 1/2 d. until nearly the close, when only the London and Brazilian banks in London & Rio de Janeiro drew at that rate. The market opened with private paper at 7 1/2 d., at which rate the banks bought, but a limited demand brought the rate down to 7 1/2 d. which remained the rate until the close. The official rate of the milreis was 24.75/65 gold. The official bank rate was 24.75/65 gold. The official rate of the day was 24.75/65 gold. The official rate of the day was 24.75/65 gold.

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Aug. 15.—There was no alteration in the official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London which ruled throughout the day. There seemed to be a slight upward tendency in the rate, but it did not result in any change of rate. The banks drew at 7 1/2 d. all day, and there was no quotation of private paper reported under 7 1/2 d., at which rate private paper was bought. The market was very firm, closing the day with bank bills at 7 1/2 d., and private paper at 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 24.75/65 gold.

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It is specially adapted for amusement at home, or at receptions, etc.

THOMAS PRICE, Sole Agent.

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A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

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RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

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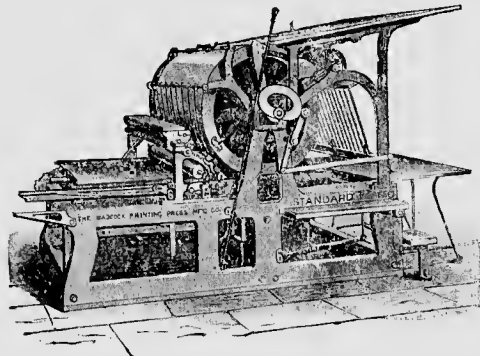
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Missing Friends.

The British-Consul will be glad to receive information of the following

Runcwa, Frederick. Aerolant and general circus performer. Supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1895, is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

Nolan, George W. — 25 years of age, height 5 ft. 6 1/2 inches, light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well educated and of good address. Enquiry received from his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

Roxy, Patrick and James. Whole-sale County Wexford Ireland, about 35 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1895.

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22 cases were treated on board a "Glinde" by Dr. Ernest Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

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In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a propellant accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

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1898		
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" 23	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Magenta	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 25th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
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